HOLBROOK LIBRARY
PACIFIC SCHOOL

World Alliance News Letter

Vol. XXIX, No. 5 May, 1953

WHO MAKES FOREIGN POLICY?

WITH A SOVIET PEACE OFFENSIVE in full blast, the international situation is in a higly malleable condition. It is therefore of cardinal importance that the guiding principles in USA foreign policy be clarified with the utmost precision.

The basic question — of immediate urgency — is: Who makes foreign policy in this country? Our national tradition gives the unmistakable answer. Foreign policy shall be made by the Executive Branch of the Government.

Evidence indicating confusion about this fundamental approach to foreign policy decisions has recently been snowballing in Washington. Only with respect to the Bohlen appointment has there been clearcut leadership by the Executive Branch. Is not the responsible assertion of the Executive's authority on all foreign policy issues long past due?

Once this key point is clarified, there are a number of specific issues on which forthright, intelligent direction is desperately needed, such as the following:

1. *Will Western European economy be allowed to slump?* If United States military expenditures in Western Europe are seriously reduced — inescapably a concomitant of lessening cold war tensions — these countries will have a more difficult time than at present to earn the dollars needed for viable economies.

Freer access to an expanding United States market is an indispensable requirement for sound economies within the nations of Western Europe. Yet USA policy at the moment appears to be pointed in the direction of more restrictions on imports. There is little assurance that the United States will even support fully its commitments under the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade, surely a minimal procedure if we desire economic stability in Western Europe. Without such stability, the basic aim of NATO — a strong Western European community — will be undermined.

2. *Will the USA Point Four program of technical assistance be carried on by the Government and, if possible, be expanded?* Secretary of State Dulles' recent suggestion, that the Government turn over its Point Four program to private agencies to finance and handle, may have been an "off-the-cuff" proposal not meant to be taken seriously. But it is certainly true that the Administration's policy on the Point Four program has not been clearly formulated as yet, not even by giving it unqualified backing in principle.

It is of paramount importance that our Government should carry on the Point Four program. This program can be of determinative aid in strengthening the free world economically and socially. It can help to build up the morale of the underdeveloped areas, thus making them willing and able partners in the attainment of the non-Soviet world's global aims.

3. *Will the United States resolutely support the extension of human rights throughout the world?* The Administration instructed its delegate to the current session of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva to inform the Commission that the United States no longer considers it wise procedure to draft covenants on human rights. This move may have been dictated by political expediency. Yet it represents a radical shift in policy by a country that has in recent years assumed the leadership in the involved process of drafting the two covenants on human rights.

We are of course not changing, in principle, our position with respect to human rights, although that is precisely what this recent tactic suggests. Does this type of approach to vital issues, however, not raise serious questions in the minds even of our friends about how responsible our foreign policy really is?

4. *Will we develop a world-wide constructive foreign policy which will enable the free world to take the initiative on decisive issues now having to be met?* Will not the free world remain on the defensive until we define an overall policy that embraces Asia and Africa and Latin America, as well as Europe and the Middle East? Such a policy need not be publicized — and perhaps should not be. But its existence would be immediately apparent to our own citizenry and to the rest of the world, and would at the least rid us of the present appearance of utter confusion in Washington with respect to foreign policy.

To find adequate answers for these and many other urgent questions, including domestic issues, will require the decisive assertion of the Executive's authority. President Eisenhower has made a significant move in this direction with his address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors. By boldly pressing through with a carefully planned program of realistic negotiation, the President can begin to fulfil the mandate laid on him by the American people in the last election. That mandate called on him to *lead.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Support UNICEF

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) is in grave danger. Originally the United States was due to appropriate for UNICEF $9,814,000 under the Mutual Security program. At present, however, it seems likely that the USA will contribute nothing. If such is the case, UNICEF will be forced to operate on a $5 million budget.

UNICEF is not a give-away program. Those countries receiving aid for their children must share in the cost of projects. And although the USA has in the past been a major contributor to the Fund, our contributions have been decreasing and now may cease, while other nations have increased their contributions from $3.1 million in 1950 to $4.6 million in 1953. When present programs are completed, some 60 million children in 75 countries will have been helped during the six years of UNICEF's activities. In cooperation with other UN agencies UNICEF has: fought malnutrition with supplementary diets and vitamins; attacked malaria on a world-wide scale and reduced it materially; taken steps that promise eventually to eliminate the tropical disease yaws; and has examined and immunized millions of children in its campaign against tuberculosis.

Increasingly UNICEF has been concentrating on projects of a long-range nature which governments can within a short time carry on without outside assistance. But it cannot do an effective job on $5 million a year. Do the people of the United States begrudge $10 *million* to help the world's children (we had originally pledged over $16 million) out of a defense budget of $50 *billion*? Do we want to appear before the world in this light while such relatively poor countries as Pakistan and India give generously? The people and the government have been apathetic. But it is difficult to believe that, knowing the facts, we will not be willing to rescue UNICEF.

—ALEXANDER in the *Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin*

Seed For A Better World

Recommended Magazine Articles

The Free World and the United Nations by Sir Gladwyn Jebb. (*Foreign Affairs*, April 1953.)

This article deals with collective security under the UN and under various regional pacts. Sir Gladwyn maintains that the primary function of the UN, practically speaking, is the pacific settlement of disputes.

April Mood in the Kremlin. (*The Economist*, April 11, 1953.)

This editorial analyzes the changes of leadership in Moscow and the respective positions of the "optimists" and the "pessimists" in the Kremlin, identifying Malenkov with the former group.

The Defense of the Middle East by B. H. Liddell Hart. (*Harper's*, April 1953.)

A stimulating interpretation of the Middle Eastern countries, their strategic and economic importance, and their defense — written by one of Britain's best known military analysts.

Academic Freedom by George N. Shuster. (*The Commonweal*, April 10, 1953.)

The President of Hunter College gives his suggestions for a "workable program for the maintenance of academic freedom". Note also in this same issue, the lead editorial on McCarthyism, entitled "As They Sowed. . . ."

Freedom of the Mind by Agnes E. Meyer. (*NEA Journal*, April 1953.)

A hard-hitting offensive against those who would restrict academic freedom.

Briefings at UN Headquarters

Three times each day—five days a week—at 11 A.M., 1:15 P.M., and 3 P.M., briefings are given at the United Nations headquarters by the American Association for the United Nations. These briefings explain the background, organization and activities of the UN. Twenty-two volunteers perform this briefing service.

If you are planning a visit to the UN, keep these briefing sessions in mind and sit in on one of them, before you take one of the paid guided tours, or attend a UN meeting. If you have only a small amount of time to spend, and would like only to attend a briefing session, you may drop in on one at any time, with no advance reservations.

Weekends for Foreign Students

There are many foreign students in New York City who would be most appreciative of a chance to spend a summer or fall weekend in the country. If you would like to entertain one or more foreign students, you may wish to make plans in advance. For further details phone or write to Mrs. J. Taylor Howell at International House, 500 Riverside Drive, New York City, MO 2-8500.

FAO'S JOB IN THE WORLD TODAY

NORRIS E. DODD

More than half of the people in the world today do not have enough to eat. World population is still rising steadily.

These two facts, and the conclusions to be drawn from them, must form the background to everything that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is and does. When the Editor of the *World Alliance News Letter* asked me to write an article for him, these were the first things that came into my mind. When I read that he was interested "in the moral and spiritual imperatives of FAO's work", these two inescapable facts were still there: For in effect, they sum up FAO's problem — to provide more food for more people.

The ideals which were in the minds of the founders of the United Nations may have suffered somewhat in the last few difficult years; but those which inspired the founders of FAO have not, and I cannot do better than go back and have a look at what they were — back to the Hot Springs Conference of 1943. There the founder nations of FAO pledged themselves, once World War II was over, "to win and maintain freedom from fear and freedom from want. The one", they declared, "cannot be achieved without the other. . . ."

FREEDOM FROM WANT AND FEAR

In doing our share to achieve these objectives, we of FAO cannot cease to be conscious of the interdependence of these two freedoms. In working to ensure freedom from want of food, want of clothes and want of homes, we are in fact removing also the fundamental causes of much of the fear that haunts the minds of so many people today. For the fear that haunts them is still the simple fear that has haunted Man for thousands of years — the fear of hunger. It is this, more than any other single factor, which drives men, whether they be individuals seeking to provide for their own families, or whole nations striving to avoid starvation, to make desperate decisions and do desperate things.

The recognition of this fact, and of its moral implications, governs the whole general trend of FAO's work. As I see it, our business is not just to provide more food, more raw material for clothes, more timber for houses: it is, to provide these things where they are needed, and also in such a way that they can be of use to the people who need them. So our attention is directed, more and more, to those parts of the world where people are poorest, where living standards are lowest, where the threat of hunger is most enduring.

At the same time, there are certain limitations within which even an international organization such as FAO has to work; for example, we cannot compel governments to take our advice, even when we may be convinced it is for their people's good. Furthermore, strict limitation of our funds prevents us doing all we should wish, even all that we think is essential to our task. Yet we do not limit our help to those nations which are members of FAO, any more than our membership is limited to the nations that belong already to the UN; all those who ask, we try to serve.

NEW METHODS TO MEET OLD PROBLEMS

But wherever we work, and whomever we help, one other principle guides us: the unshakable belief that man has a right to a life of his own. This is why we have, recently, been devoting more and more attention to some of the fundamental universal problems which are not, in fact, directly connected with the production of food. I refer to the problems of land tenure, of marketing, of home making, which are pressing even in the most highly developed communities, but whose solution is absolutely vital in the over-populated and underdeveloped regions of the world. Yet these are, of all our problems, the most difficult of solution, the most laborious to initiate, the slowest to show results. What we have to do, in fact, is to persuade nations — often whole groups of nations — to provide fair and stable markets for each others' products; to persuade governments to adopt systems of agrarian reform that give every farmer and peasant a fair share of the land and its produce; to persuade the farmers and their families that the old ways, maybe of such simple things as cooking rice or preparing fish, can safely be left behind for new methods we can teach them.

In doing these things, we ourselves are learners and we are learning to approach our tasks with a student's humility. We know, for example, that it is more important to give a peasant a few simple tools and show him how to use them, than to buy him tractors he cannot afford to run; it is better to let him be taught by teachers in his own village than to try ourselves, in a different language and with a foreign approach, to instruct him in modern foreign ways of farming; it is better to show his wife one new simple way of using a local food, than try and get her to reorganize her home according to an alien philosophy.

What FAO must offer is advice, what it can provide is simple help. For this we need our own faith and that of the peoples for whom we work; we need the goodwill and cooperation of their governments; and finally, we must never lose the inspiration which, ten years ago, led so many nations to set up this organization to help free the world from want.

— DR. DODD *is the Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.*

RETURN OF A HERO

The return of Chester Bowles from India dramatizes an old problem. What kind of anti-communism do we in the United States want? On the one hand, there is that of the McCarthy-Jenner-Velde type, whose followers claim for it the exclusive title to being anti-communist. And — although it is strange to apply such a negative label to a man who is more pro-freedom and pro-democracy than *anti*-anything — there is the type of anti-communism exemplified by Chester Bowles.

Bowles is unmistakably a liberal, and, since this is the open season on liberals, he is fair game for any critic. But even granting that the prevailing climate of opinion is anti-liberal, can any responsible person seriously question the kind of job Bowles has done for the U.S. and the cause of freedom in India? Does anyone seriously contend that the leaders of the group now threatening the freedom of our universities would make better representatives of democracy abroad?

On Senator McCarthy's show recently, two Voice of America witnesses said that Bowles suggested they tone down the anti-communism in Voice broadcasts to India. Their statements were sensational enough to make the headlines, but it is doubtful that the full story will ever catch up with the original shocker. What Bowles actually told the Voice of America was that a heavy emphasis by the Voice on anti-Communist statements which had been made by Indian leaders led these leaders to tone down future statements, in an effort to maintain India's "neutrality". Purely as a point of strategy, Bowles' recommendation on this matter makes sense.

A Dynamic Approach to Foreign Policy

More importantly, Bowles suggested that Voice programs to India be more positive in tone, more devoted to presenting democratic ideas than to beating the communists over the head. Perhaps this was the part that bothered Senator McCarthy; in calling for a more dynamic approach to foreign policy, Bowles may have sounded too much like President Eisenhower for the Senator's peace of mind.

The assignment Bowles took on when he went to India was a tough one. India finally won its struggle for freedom only a few years ago, and it is jealous of its independence. A heavy-handed Ambassador could have precipitated disaster.

But during his stay in India, Bowles won the admiration, respect and affection of the Indian people, a major accomplishment for any Ambassador. Part of this success was due to Bowles the man, part to Bowles the diplomat.

As a man, Bowles treated the Indian people with respect. *Pukka* society was shocked when the Bowles children were not placed in an exclusive school, cut off from contact with the people. The proper were indignant when the American Ambassador and his wife rode bicycles in the streets. But the people were delighted, just as they were delighted when, by a fortuitous accident, Bowles had to borrow the traditional striped-pants outfit of the diplomat from another Ambassador.

But Bowles was impressive for more than his friendliness and informality. Working quietly, and with the Indians rather than on his own, Bowles was responsible for many far-reaching changes in India. His theory on Asia in general and on India in particular is straightforward.

Spokesman for Democracy

In India, there are some three hundred and sixty million people. Millions of these are perpetually poised on the brink of starvation. Millions more escape starvation but have never really known a decent human minimum. The communists claim their system will produce wealth so that all may live decently. Bowles says, quite simply that democracy must show it can do the job better. The United States must help India to help itself; it must show Asia and the world that a nation can organize industrial production and drastically overhaul its economy without relying on totalitarian methods.

In the case of India, even though Bowles did not receive all the backing he needed here at home, the great strides being taken demonstrate how right his approach is. At any more reasonable period in our country's history, Chester Bowles would be receiving the bipartisan national welcome he deserves. Instead he may be greeted by easy innuendoes from those who make war on Communism by passing stiffly worded resolutions while at the same time they talk of cutting taxes and defense spending.

But Chester Bowles really does not need welcoming committees nor testimonials from McCarthy or McCarran. Painfully, and with great care, he has in India created a record which is ample testimony to the man's effectiveness as a spokesman for democracy. The monument he has thus erected is one few of his critics are likely to match.

— *This cogent and timely editorial is reprinted from* The Commonweal *(3 April 1953) with the permission of the editors.*

FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*

—Copyright 1953, *Washington Post.*

"We Don't Want You to Get Tied Up Abroad"

THE BRICKER RESOLUTION

The Bricker Resolution (S. J. Res. 1), sponsored by 64 Senators, provides for an amendment to the USA Constitution. This amendment would limit the powers of the government to conclude treaties and Executive Agreements.

The proposed Bricker Resolution has stirred up considerable discussion and even controversy. Those favoring the amendment argue that (1) it would help eliminate the present danger that international organizations will interfere with USA domestic policies, thus reducing our sovereignty or limiting the freedom of our citizens; (2) it would return to Congress powers it should rightfully have, but which have been encroached upon by the Executive Branch; (3) it would prevent a President from plunging the USA into war without the consent of Congress, or involving us in international adventures detrimental to the national interest.

Those opposing S. J. Res. 1 hold that (1) it is so ambiguous that it is open to conflicting interpretations; (2) it would make it extremely difficult for our government to deal decisively and quickly with situations and emergencies arising in world affairs; (3) it would probably reduce our ability to act jointly with other nations in halting aggression and in other matters designed to strengthen the free world; (4) it would hamper our efforts to make the UN a more effective instrument for world peace; (5) it would materially impede our full participation in various UN programs (such as a disarmament plan, the international control of atomic energy, etc.).

Opponents of S. J. Res. 1 also point out that the proposed amendment, considered as a whole, is narrowly nationalistic in approach and is fundamentally an attack upon a responsible USA internationalism and upon the United Nations System. It is worth noting that Senator Bricker's voting record reveals that he has consistently opposed responsible USA international action.

Among the organizations opposing the Bricker Resolution are the New York City Bar Association, The American Association for the United Nations, and the preponderance of those religious and other non-governmental organizations which are recognized consultants on international affairs with the Department of State and the US Mission to the UN.

Present Situation in Congress

S. J. Res. 1 is under consideration by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. This subcommittee is under the chairmanship of Senator William J. Langer. There have been public hearings, and the Administration has clearly indicated its opposition to the resolution. Should the proposed Amendment pass Congress by a ⅔ majority it must, in order to become law, be ratified by 36 States.

Study materials

1. "Statement in Opposition to S. J. Res. 1". Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 W. 44th Street, New York 36, N. Y. 24 pp.

2. "The Bricker Amendment". *Information Service,* 18 April 1953. National Council of Churches, 297 4th Ave., New York 10. 4 pp. 10 cents.

3. (a) "Analysis of the Bricker Resolution". 4 pp. (b) "Statement by Professor John P. Roche". Both available from Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street, N. E. Washington 2, D. C.

4. (a) "The Bricker Resolution" (resolution adopted at AAUN Conference, March 1953), (b) "The Constitution's Better — Now" by Peter Kihss, (c) Testimony of Clark M. Eichelberger on S. J. Res. 1 before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee. Single copies free from American Association for the United Nations, 45 E. 65th St., New York City.

5. "The Bricker Amendment". April issue of *Spotlight* published by the National Council of Jewish Women, 1 W. 47th Street, New York 19. Single copy, free.

Action Suggestions

1. Include a full discussion of the Bricker Resolution and its implications for USA foreign policy in the programs of groups and organizations.

2. Express your judgment about the proposed Bricker amendment to Senator William J. Langer, to Senator Robert A. Taft, and to your own Senators. Urge that the resolution be clarified.

3. Write to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, commending him for his recommendation to the subcommittee that the resolution be given considerable further study before any action is taken on it. Send copies of your letter to Senators Langer and Taft, and to your own Senators.

4. Use the "Letters to the Editor" column in your local newspaper, for the interpretation of the significance of the Bricker Resolution.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Crisis for NATO

So delicate is Western European economy that any change in policy of the United States or the USSR can gravely imperil it. The economy of Western Europe is not a healthy one. No economic system geared primarily to rearmament can be. Ever since our shift from the principle of the Marshall Plan — aid to help increase European production and raise her living standards — to the Mutual Security program of concentration on rearmament at the expense of the production of civilian goods, the economic balance has been precarious. The recent "peace offensive" of Russia has had the effect of weakening the desire to rearm rapidly. USA aid, however, is earmarked primarily for defense purposes. Should it be cut, the results might well prove disastrous.

Another apparent trend threatens the Western European structure. Europeans fear that the USA will not liberalize her tariff policies. Renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is necessary. But more than this must be done to help dollar-short NATO members. The USA must take the lead in making freer trade possible. As long as the danger exists that high tariff proponents will have their way in Congress, Europeans are loath to risk industrial expansion. The inescapable result is stagnation.

What is needed is a bold and imaginative USA policy—one that will recognize that to survive Western Europe must export to America. Such a policy must take into full account that the problem is not just one of the cold war or defense or of the protection of certain special interests. It is rather the problem of the survival of NATO and the stability of economic life in Western Europe. It is an extremely technical and difficult challenge to meet, requiring the best intelligence of our ablest civilian economists.

Goodwill Ambassador to Latin America

There is ample cause for Latin Americans to feel that the United States has neglected them in recent years. During the war hemispheric solidarity was essential. The security of Latin America was necessary for our own national security. Her raw materials were sorely needed for our war machine. Countless "goodwill ambassadors" were dispatched southward from Hollywood and Broadway, as well as from Washington. But with the coming of peace our ardor cooled. Our attention was focused on, and the major part of our economic aid was directed to Europe and Asia. There is little doubt that inter-American relations have deteriorated in the last few years.

It was timely and wise for the President to announce during Pan American Week that this country was determined to do its part in "strengthening the bonds between us and all our neighbors in the Pan American Union." Milton Eisenhower, the President's brother, will soon visit all the nations of Latin America to study conditions and to convey the greetings of the present administration. No better goodwill ambassador could have been chosen. Dr. Eisenhower has had a distinguished career in government and as an educator. From 1928 to 1940 he was director of information for the Department of Agriculture. He served as associate director of the Office of War Information. For seven years he was president of Kansas State College.

Milton Eisenhower has a good foundation upon which to help rebuild hemispheric solidarity. The memory of the statesmanship of Cordell Hull and the gratifying success of Point Four projects form a good base. Dr. Eisenhower's knowledge of agriculture will give him an unique insight into the rural problems of Latin America. Latin Americans will respect him for his record as an outstanding educator.

Upon his return Dr. Eisenhower will report his findings to the President. It is presumed that his report will be the basis for a new Latin American policy.

Books Received

The Impact of Science on Society by Bertrand Russell. Simon & Schuster. 114 pp. $3.00.

The Siberian Fiasco by Clarence A. Manning. Library Publishers. 210 pp. $3.75.

The Meaning of Civilization by Bohdan Chudoba. Kenedy. 314 pp. $4.00.

The Spiritual Crisis of Man by Paul Brunton. Dutton. 318 pp. $4.00.

Race and Class in Rural Brazil ed. by Charles Wagley. Published for UNESCO by Columbia. 160 pp. $1.25.

The Natural Superiority of Women by Ashley Montagu. Macmillan. 205 pp. $3.50.

Religion in 20th Century America by Herbert Wallace Schneider. Harvard. 244 pp. $4.25.

The River Garden of Pure Repose by Grace M. Boynton. McGraw-Hill, 274 pp. $3.50.

A Philosophical Scrutiny of Religion by C. J. Ducasse. Ronald. 441 pp. $4.50.

New Light from Old Lamps by Roy L. Smith. Abingdon-Cokesbury. 252 pp. $1.75.

Society and Sanity by F. J. Sheed. Sheed & Ward. 274 pp. $3.00.

Sunday School Fights Prejudice by Mildred Moody Eakin and Frank Eakin. Macmillan. 168 pp. $2.75.

Tragedy Is Not Enough by Karl Jaspers. Beacon. 123 pp. $2.25.

These Things Remain by Carlyle Marney. Abingdon-Cokesbury. 174 pp. $2.00.

Essay In Politics by Scott Buchanan. Philosophical. 236 pp. $3.75.

Why Democracy by Alf Ross. Harvard. 249 pp. $4.50.

Journey to the Far Pacific by Thomas E. Dewey. Doubleday. 335 pp. $4.00.

Woodrow Wilson's China Policy 1913-1907 by Tien-yi Li. Bookman Associates. 268 pp. $4.50.

Formosa by Joseph W. Ballantine. Brookings Institution. 218 pp. $2.75.

The Function of the Public Schools in Dealing With Religion. American Council on Education. 146 pp. $2.00.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

UN — Facts and Fallacies

There are three specific ways in which you can help to develop a wider support for and deeper understanding of the United Nations.

1. *Visit the editor of your local newspaper* and discuss with him the eight-page leaflet, "The United Nations — Facts and Fallacies." (Single copy free from The Church Peace Union. The contents of the leaflet were also published in the March 1953 *News Letter.*) Ask your editor if he would be willing to print one "fallacy" and the answering set of "facts" each day in his paper until the entire series of facts and fallacies had been covered. A number of newspaper editors across the country have already used this method, and readers have expressed deep appreciation for this service. In most instances your newspaper editor will welcome this suggestion.

2. *Help to give a wider distribution* to this leaflet in your own community. The Church Peace Union will provide free of charge up to 100 copies to any church or other voluntary agency which promises to distribute them usefully.

3. *Organize discussion groups* and talk to program committee chairman of organizations to which you belong about arranging programs on the UN. A film forum is always an attractive program, and the United Nations has issued a number of outstandingly excellent films. Send for a free film catalog, *United Nations Films* (Department of Public Information, United Nations, New York.) Some films especially recommended are: (1) "Somewhere in India." One reel, 15 minutes. Rental $4.00. (2) "A Village Awakens" — Screen Magazine No. 14. One reel, 10 minutes. Rental $2.50. (3) "Afghanistan Moves Ahead" — Screen Magazine No. 16. One reel, 10 minutes. Rental $2.50. (4) "The Children." One reel, 10 minutes. Rental $2.50 (5) "This Is the Challenge." One reel, 10 minutes. Rental $2.50.

Valuable resource materials

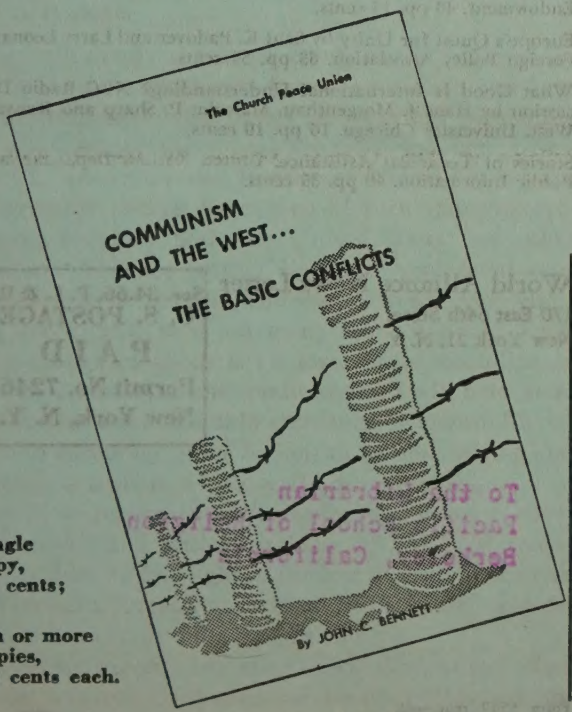
How to Fnd Out About the United Nations. Dept. of Public Information, United Nations, New York. 52 pp. 15 cents.

Action for Peace by Marie and Louis Zocca (revised). 60 pp. 25 cents. *Spread the Good Word About the United Nations.* A workbook for community leaders in the form of a packet. 75 cents. Both available from the American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, N. Y.

The Churches and the United Nations by Walter Van Kirk. Department of International Justice and Goodwill, National Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York City. 23 pp. 15 cents.

The Hate Campaign Against the United Nations by Gordon D. Hall. Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 38 pp. 50 cents.

Communism and the West — The Basic Conflicts by John C. Bennett.



Single copy, 25 cents;

ten or more copies, 20 cents each.

Four conflicts are interpreted:

1. Communism and Capitalism.
2. Totalitarianism and the Open Society.
3. The Communist Faith and the Christian Faith.
4. The International Conflict.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION
170 East 64th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Please send me ..... copies of *Communism and the West — The Basic Conflicts.*

..... Check enclosed. ..... Send bill.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

(Make checks payable to THE CHURCH PEACE UNION.)

A profound and incisive interpretation of the key problem of our time.

SUGGESTED READING

Report from Christian Europe by Stewart Winfield Herman. Friendship. 211 pp. $2.50.

Dr. Herman studies the churches in both Eastern and Western Europe, discovering signs of life in both but in totalitarian regimes finding that "the state retains an effective control over every public expression of church life". A realistic and, in many ways, a heartening book.

When Peoples Speak to Peoples by Harold E. Snyder. American Council on Education. 206 pp. $3.00.

An extremely valuable action guide pointed toward improved international cultural relations — designed for American organizations, institutions and individuals.

Russia and the West in the Teaching of the Slavophiles by Nicholas V. Riasanovsky. Harvard. 242 pp. $6.00.

An historical analysis of an important movement in Russian culture.

The Great American Parade by H. J. Duteil. Twayne Publishers. 321 pp. $3.75.

This revealing book depicts the way in which one European pictures the United States. The translator explains it was a "runaway best-seller in France".

Religious Freedom in Eastern Europe by J. Hutchison Cockburn. John Knox Press. 140 pp. $2.50.

An excellent examination of the problem of Christian churches in totalitarian areas with lessons to be learned that are applicable to churches in freer lands.

Democracy Is You by Richard Waverly Poston. Harper. 312 pp. $3.00.

A handbook for individuals who desire to act on civil affairs in their own community.

The Republic and the Person by Gordon Keith Chalmers. Regnery. 270 pp. $4.00.

The president of Kenyon College makes an eloquent plea for treating the student in our colleges and universities as a person rather than a social unit. Higher education's purpose, he says, is to develop a genuine, ethical liberalism in America.

Religious Trends in Modern China by Wing-tsit Chan. Columbia. 327 pp. $4.25.

In this scholarly but readable work, Dr. Chan aims to discover and interpret the significant trends in Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism during the past fifty years, discussing them in the light of the impact of communism upon China.

Religion and the Decline of Capitalism by V. A. Demant. Scribner's. 204 pp. $3.00.

A study of the reactions of the church to a changing social order in Britain and in the world.

Democracy at Bay by Felix Somary. Knopf. 172 pp. $2.50.

An interpretation of democracy — its growth, its strength, and its weakness.

Francis Younghusband, Explorer and Mystic by George Seaver. John Murray, London. 391 pp. 25 s.

An interesting record of the achievements of an extraordinary person — soldier, pioneer and friend of man. Sir Francis' work in India brought a new appreciation of the people, their customs, arts and religions to the Western World.

Communist Doctrine and the Free World by Marguerite J. Fisher. Syracuse University. 284 pp. $4.50.

A systematic organization and thorough-going analysis of the writings and speeches of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Among the nine major topics are economic determinism, the class struggle, revolution or evolution, and the dictatorship of the proletariat. A valuable reference work.

Two Roads to Truth by Edmund W. Sinnott. Viking. 241 pp. $3.50.

Dr. Sinnott's purpose in this highly stimulating (and in some respects controversial) book is to attain "a working philosophical partnership between science and religion".

Recommended Pamphlets

Trade Not Aid: A Program for World Stability by John H. Williams. Harvard. 33 pp. 60 cents.

The Individual and World Society by P. E. Corbett. Princeton. 59 pp.

Texts of Selected Documents on U. S. Foreign Policy 1918-1952. Woodrow Wilson Foundation. 75 pp. Free.

The British Commonwealth by Heather Joan Harvey. Carnegie Endowment. 48 pp. 15 cents.

Europe's Quest for Unity by Saul K. Padover and Larry Leonard. Foreign Policy Association. 63 pp. 35 cents.

What Good Is International Understanding? NBC Radio Discussion by Hans J. Morgenthau, Malcolm P. Sharp and Ranyard West. University Chicago. 16 pp. 10 cents.

Stories of Technical Assistance. United Nations Department of Public Information. 49 pp. 35 cents.

World Alliance News Letter

Vol. XXIX, No. 5 May, 1953

The World Alliance News Letter, *published every month, except July and August, by the Church Peace Union and the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through Religion, is sent to all members of the World Alliance. Individual memberships are* $2.00 *a year.*

American Council of the World Alliance: Dr. Walter D. Head, President and Director; *Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, Most Rev. Francis J. Haas,* Vice-Presidents; *Dr. Harry N. Holmes,* Sec'y. Emeritus. *Church Peace Union: Dr. Ralph W. Sockman,* President.

Office Address: Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary, 170 *E. 64th Street, New York 21, N. Y.*

Editorial Council

A. William Loos, *Editor*

Henry A. Atkinson Walter D. Head

John R. Inman

World Alliance News Letter
170 East 64th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Sec. 34.66, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 7246
New York, N. Y.

To the Librarian
Pacific School of Religion
Berkeley, California

Form 3547 requested.